PLATT AMENDMENT MUST BE INCOR-PORATED IN THE CONSTITUTION.

After That American Control Will Not Ceas Until a Stable and Satisfactory Government Has Been Installed by the Cubane.

WASHINGTON, June 1 .- It can be stated on the best official authority that the United States Government will continue to control the affairs of Cuba until the Platt amendment is incorporated in the Cuban Constitution without alteration, either implied or direct. Even after the convention notifles this Government of its unqualified acceptance of the amendment there will be no withdrawal of American control of the island until a stable and satisfactory Government is installed by the Cubans themselves. The President and his advisers have determined to obey in every particular the law of Congress which makes it mandatory upon him to accept nothing short of the Platt amendment's terms in defining the relations which shall exist between Cuba and the United States. It is the opinion of the Administration that there has been already too much trifling with this subject by the Cuban Constitutional Convention, and it is proposed to make it perfectly plain that the Platt amendment must be accepted without qualification before the United States will take any step looking to the absolute independence of the island. While this feeling exists it is not the purpose of the Administration to enter into negotiations with the convention nor will it discuss the matter

An authoritative statement was made to THE SUN reporter to-day to the effect that this Government will make no formal statement to the Cuban Convention in regard to the rejection of its action in adopting a plan of relations. This does not mean that the convention will not be officially informed of the Administration's views of the matter, but merely that no formal document will be laid before the convention from the President. This conclusion was reached

at the conference between the President and Secretary Root this afternoon.

The paper drawn last night by Secretary Root was mailed to Gen. Wood this afternoon, however, and will form the basis of a statement to the convention by Gen. Wood. The substance of this paper was cabled to him this morning, but without special instruction, and was followed. out special instruction, and was followed later by a personal letter giving detailed instructions and accompanied by a formal instructions and accompanied by a formal letter of about 2,000 words setting forth the official views of the Administration on the question of the convention's action in adopting the Platt amendment with a series of interpretation clauses which do not meet with the approval of the United States

It is also learned that the action of the Cabinet vesterday merely indorsed the views held by Secretary Root as already expressed to Gen. Wood by cable. Immediately on the receipt from Gen. Wood of the substance of the convention's plan of the substance of relations the Secretary of War saw that it would not meet with the approval of the President and so informed Gen. Wood last Monday by letter and cable. As soon as the President returned the Secretary of War laid before him the correspondence of war laid before him the correspondence with Gen. Wood, and this was laid be-fore the Cabinet at its meeting yesterday, with the result that it unanimously approved of Secretary Root's course and he was authorized to draw up a more detailed and authorized to draw up a more detailed and complete letter to Gen. Wood for his guidance dealing further with the convention. The reason why the President cannot lay before the convention any formal document which might be designated as a reply is that nothing has been received by him from the convention to which to make any

It is, therefore, necessary to carry on communication through Gen. Wood, who will inform the convention of the views held by the President on the convention's action in misinterpreting the Platt amend-ment. In doing this Gen. Wood will send to the convention a statement based on that prepared by Secretary Root. It will that prepared by Secretary Root. It will not be presented, however, as a state paper, but merely as a statement by Gen. Wood of the President's disapproval of the plan of relations adopted by the convention. It is certain that Gen. Wood will follow Secretary Root's letter in every particular. This points out clearly and definitely why the United States Government cannot accept as satisfactory the action of the convention. It is held that this Government cannot receive the plan of relations as an cannot receive the plan of relations as an adoption of the Platt amendment, for the reason that the interpretation placed amendment by Cuba is not satis-

reasons for arriving at this conclusion and calls attention to the Cuban interpretation the sanitation clause of the amendment of the clause is changed, while it is difficult to understand, the interpretation placed on amendment must stand by itself, as this

Government will not agree to any amend-ments or additions to it.

The other features of the Platt amend-ment and their interpretations by the ment and their interpretations by the Cubans discussed by Secretary Root relate to the question of intervention and coaling stations. In regard to intervention the reply does not hold that the Platt amendent clause is altered by the interpretation,

A cablegram has been sent to Gen. Wood for information as to when the convention will reassemble, and a long confidential letter has been written to him by Secretary Root in which he freely discusses the whole subject of Cuban relations and the action of the convention in tacking upon the Platt amendment a series of interpretation clauses. Secretary Root remarks that his explanations to the commission were in-tended for their information and guidance and not with any idea that they were to form the basis for the adoption of clauses of interpretation. Secretary Root also holds that his explanations were given with the views of the United States Government, as these views were clearly expressed by Congress in the Platt amendment itself. h became a law and could not be altered

by the President or any one else.

This is one of the points upon which the plan of relations is rejected, and Gen. Wood's attention is called to the fact that to the commission that neither he nor the President had any authority to change the Platt amendment, the Cuban convention in its interpretation made alterations and changes in the meaning of the amendment which the President had no authority to make and is prohibited from accepting for the reason that they are not in accord with the amendment as passed by Con-

It was announced at the War Departthis morning that the letter to Gen. to hold it from the public until Gen. Wood has laid before the convention a statement of the position of this Government. Even then it is very probable that it will not be made public here before the convention

CUBANS DISCUSS THE REJECTION. Havana Press Comment Varied Nationalists Claim Victory in City Election.

United States in refusing to accept the made by the Constitutional Convention continues to be much discussed.

The Discusion says the first thing that

NO TRIFLING WITH CUBA: says also that Secretary of War Root and SUFFRAGISTS PLAN WORK: Governor General Wood knew the text of the report before the commission voted it, and could have avoided any hitch, inasmuch as those who voted for the report were ready to make any sacrifice in order to have the question definitely solved. The paper says there seems to be bad faith

on the part of the American Administration. The Diario de la Marina asks whether the reason for the objection to the report s that it really modifies the Platt amendment or whether the United States want to reconsider the whole question and annex

The Lucha says it hopes the members of the Constitutional Convention will at are now in New York, and likely to remain last understand that the Platt amendment; there. It has also been decided to pay a last understand that the Platt amendment ! was not passed by Congress for the convention to amend, but to reject or accept.

One radical delegate asks if only Congress and the Supreme Court can decide the meaning of the law, why did Secretary of War Root interpret it to the commission that went to Washington?

City Engineer Borden has reported against the acceptance of the bid for the sewer contract put in by Mr. Michael J. Dady and some associates the other day on the ground that it is too high.

The municipal elections passed off quietly to-day. The Nationalists claim the election of Senor Gener, their candidate for Mayor of the city of Havana.

HOMEGPATHISTS GET OUT.

Resignations Fellow Jamaica Hospital Allo paths' Objection to Mixed Staff.

Jamaica, L. I., June 1.—Drs. Charles K. Beldin, Herbert Noble and R. L. McFarland, the homosopathic physicians on the medical staff of the Jamaica Hospital have resigned and their resignations have been accepted. The action has caused much comment here, especially among those favoring the Homospathic School of Medicine.

These are said to be the facts which led to the break in the hospital's medical corps: Miss Gale, President of the Board of Trus-

tees of the hospital, called on Dr. P. M. Wood, President of the Hospital medical staff, recently and said she had heard rumors to the effect that there was some trouble in the staff. Dr Wood replied that the rumors were not without foundation, and suggested that the hospital trustees have a special meeting with the staff. A meeting was accordingly called at the residence of Mrs. Charles H. Harris, a member of the board, on the evening of Ma-24. It was attended by the full board, but of the hospital medical staff there were present only President Wood, Secretary Blanchard Drs. Meynen and Flynn.

It is said that some one inquired why the homosopathic members of the staff were not present, and Dr. Wood replied: "Because they were not invited."

Wood informed the trustees that the time had come when a mixed staff was no longer practicable. That the hospital must either be a regular institution or else a homosopathic one

Dr. Meynen fully concurred with President Wood, and declared that with a mixed medical staff the hospital had no standing. It was also asserted by Dr Meynen that the work of the hospital was retarded under

the work of the hospital was retarded under such conditions, and it could not be otherwise with practitioners of two schools of medicine in attendance on the patients.

Dr. Wood told the trustees that it must be one thing or the other, either regular or homosopathic—he did not care which. The regulars were willing to step out if the homosopaths wished to run it.

The trustees seemed greatly disturbed at the prospect of so radical an upset as was threatened, and after some discussion it was resolved to meet a week later, when the homosopathic members of the staff should be invited to participate

The homosopathic members very soon heard of the stand taken by the allopaths, and on the next evening they discussed the situation at the office of Dr. Noble. It seemed to be the opinion of each that the old school was simply trying to freeze out the new, and that the best thing to be done under the vircumstances was to resign.

By the Monday following, before the reception of any invitation to attend a meeting of the trustees, the three resignations were in the hands of Dr. Blanchard, Secretary of the medical staff

Each of the resigning doctors promptly

ing of the trustees, the three resignations were in the hands of Dr. Blanchard, Secretary of the medical staff

Each of the resigning doctors promptly received a polite note from the Secretary, giving a copy of resolutions passed by the board, expressing the regrets of the board at the severance of the relations, which had been productive of much mutual beneft

Each one was earnestly requested to continue the treatment of any patients who had been under their care at the hospital.

The trustees of the hospital comprise Miss Mary R. Gale, President, Mrs. J. A. Kohlbeck, Vice-President, Mrs. G. P. B. Hoyt, Secretary: Mrs. Granville Yeaton, Treasurer; Mrs. Henry Nostrand, Mrs. P. H. Remson, Miss Florence N. McCormick, Mrs. Kirby and Mrs. Charles H. Harris.

Three or four of these, it is said, are patrens of the homosopathic school.

The medical stuff of the hospital, as now constituted, comprises Drs. Wood, Meynen, Flynn, Blanchard, Hendrickson, Auger and Hardenbrook.

Dr. Hardenbrook has rendered no hospital the first to yote had done nothing but make us women feel a foot taller, it would have been a good thing. I believe we should have been a good thing. I believe we should have been a good thing. I believe we should have been a good thing. I believe we should have been a good thing. ardenbrook Dr. Hardenbrook has rendered no hospital br. Hardenbrook has reduced no nested service recently, being disabled for a long time, and Dr. Auger has been confined to his home with illness since December last. Hence the working staff will now comprise only five doctors. It is understood that three physicians living outside the old vil-lage lines will be made members of the staff

POLICEMAN STOPS BRIDAL COACH

And Bridegroom Has to Pick Up Discarded Ribbons, Rice and Old Shoe.

There was a wedding yesterday in West End avenue, near Eighty-fifth street. When the carriage that was to take away the bride and bridegroom drew up in front of the house a number of the guests rushed out not end until even the coachman's tall hat was bound around with several yards of brightly colored ribbon. The lamps were covered with flowers, and from the springs there were suspended by strings an old shoe and a bag of rice.

When the newly married couple came out they were greeted with laughter and clapping of hands, and showers of rice fell upon them as they got into the coach. If they were aware of the decorations they did not show it, for the bridegroom hastley closed the door. The coach turned and with its dangling ornaments drove to Eightyfourth street and then to the Riverside

At Eighty-first street the driver pulled in to the curb and got down from the seat. The bridegroom poked his head out of the door and looked cautiously up and down the drive as though to see if he was watched. Then he jumped out and with the assistance of the coachman began to tear off the decorations of the carriage, which they threw in a heap in the roadway. Just as the bridegroom was getting back into the coach a mounted policeman hove in sight and began to shout and wave his hand at him.

"Hold on, there!" he yelled as he came up on a trot." Don't be in such a hurry."

"What's the matter now!" asked the coachman rubbing his high hat on his sleeve. The policeman gave him a stare calculated to wither a stone image and pointed to the heap of decorations in the roadway.

"Well," said the driver, with a rising inflection. The policeman continued to point at the heap. Slowly the bridegroom took his foot from the carriage step and they began to pick up what they had ten down. The mounted man looked grimly on while they piled the rubbish on the floor of the driver's seat. When the last scrap had been taken up, the driver mounted to his box and the bridegroom climbed back into the carriage.

"That was pretty tough on a bridal couple." "That was pretty tough on a bridgi couple," said a spectator to the mounted man as the carriage drove away.

"I didn't realize at first that it was a wedding coach," said the policeman. "Answay, they ought to know better than to make a dumping ground of the liverside brive."

CHANGES TO BE MADE IN SOME OF THE MINOR OFFICES. Mrs. Catt Determined to Be More Aggressive

Reports of the Situation in Various States of the Union -Miss Anthony Tells of Her Work in Appealing to Societies. MINNEAPOL'S, June 1.-Changes in two of

the officers of the National Suffrage Association are pending. The first of these is in the office of Corresponding Secretary. Mrs. Catt, the President, and the Business Committee, have declared for Miss Kate Gordon of New Orleans for the place. She will expected to be at headquarters, which small salary for the work, which has not been done heretofore.

The question of a change of at least one auditor is being talked of. This refers to Mrs. McCulloch. The desire for the change arises from no dissatisfaction with Mrs McCullooh, but because she is known to be strongly opposed to Mrs. Catt's ideas of work. Mrs. Catt's idea of the aim of the association is to secure results and her plans are aggressive. This desire for changes that shall extend beyond the choice of a new Secretary recalls the prophesy of Lucy Stone, who said of Mrs. Catt, then a very

"She is destine! to be President of the association some day, and when she takes up the leadership she will revolutionize the

present methods of work." The younger element in the association is keenly alive to the importance of surrounding Mrs. Catt with workers who are in full sympathy with her views. One interesting incident of the morning session of the association to-day was the presentaon of the wife of Gov. Hunt of Idaho. She delighted the convention by te ling the delegates that in 1898 95 per cent, of the Idaho women had voted. She also said that not a State or county office in Idaho was held by a drinking man.

The morning session was devoted to reports spreading before the convention the present situation in every important department and in every State. This paves the way for the business of next week, which the adoption of a plan of work, changes in the constitution and election of officers.

The report of the Committee on Industrial Problems affecting women and children was given by Mrs Martha Root of Michigan. The committee interpreted its duties to he: First, to show the practical need of the ballot for women in order to reach a proper solution of industrial problems and thus to enlist the wage-earning women largely in the work of the association; second, to give the influence and cooperation of this body to efforts made by other organizations in behalf of better protection of women and children. A reassuring note was sounded in the statements to prove, on the authority of Labor Commissioner Carroll D. Wright, that the labor of women is largely displacing that of children instead of that of men. The committee urged all suffrage organizations to cooperate with others working directly for women's interests and offered as a specific line of investigation the wages paid to men and women teachers.

The report of the committee on the Civil Rights of Women, prepared by Laura M. Johns, was read by Henry B. Blackwell Delegates from several States were aided with advice in regard to measures to remove legal disabilities of women, and all were advised to collate their laws in order that the exact conditions might be known.

Miss Anthony reported her work of convention resolutions asying

"It has been my duty to ask national bodies of all kinds in convention to allow our association to present one question to them, and later to ask the passage of a resolution in favor of woman's suffrage. The American Federation of Labor, in session at Detroit, was addressed by me, and the President and Secretary authorized to sign a 'petition asking for a sixteenth amendment,' Among the national association, American-Jowish Historical Association, American-Jowish Historical Association, American-Jowish Historical Association, American-Jowish Benevolent Association, National Federation of Educational Association, National Conferences of Charities and Corrections, National Cothers' Association, National Cothers' Association, On the province of American Revolution, Ep Problems affecting women and children was given by Mrs Martha Root of Michigan.

said:

"If the right to vote had done nothing but make us women feel a foot taller, it would have been a good thing. I believe we should have been a good thing. I believe we should have the ballot if we never did anything with it but put it on the pantry shelves, but I don't know any one who makes that use of it."

The Illinois report by Mrs. Elizabeth Eoynton Harbert told of a most important Legislative victory, the passage of the bill securing to mothers equal rights with fathers to the guardianship of minor children.

Mr. Elackwell of Massachusetts said that a feature of special interest had been the completion of a list of 20,000 women taxpayers of Eoston whose property valuation was given by Mrs. Annie Wood, that of the District of Columbia by Mrs. Helen Rand Tindalo: Kentucky, Miss Laura Clay: Louisiana. Mrs. Caroline E. Merry, Maine, Mrs. Lucy Day Hobart; Maryland, Mrs. Mary Bentley Thomas. District of Tindale: Kentucky, Manager Tindale: Kentucky, Manager Tindale: Kentucky, Maryland, Mrs. Manager Tindale: Maryland, Mrs. Manager Tindale: Maryland, Mrs. Manager Tindale: Maryland, Mrs. Manager Tindale: Manager Tindal

Post, Illinois.

The pulpits of the leading evangelical churches will be occupied to-morrow, morning and evening, by delegates to the convention. On Monday afternoon a reception will be tendered to the delegates and convention visitors by the Business Women's Club.

Bryan in His Paper So Styles the President in Type Reaching Across the First Page.

LINCOLN, Neb , June 1 -- In bold face type reaching across the entire front page of the Commoner, Editor William J Bryan, in the next issue of his paper, will style the Chief Executive "Emperor McKinley." Bryan gave to the press to-night an advance copy f a three-page editorial on the late insular

"By a vote of 5 to 4 the Supreme Court has declared President McKinley Emperor of Porto Rico, and according to the press despatches the Emperor has gladly and gratefully adopted the title and authority thus conferred upon him by the highest judicial tribunal in the land.

By "A majority of the cour held that Congress could deal with Porto Rico and the same logic applies to the Philippiness without regard to the limitations of the Constitute;" They is one of the most important, if not the limitations of the Constitute; They is one of the most important, if not the limitations of the Constitute; the constitute of the constitute of the constitute; the constitute of the constitute; the constitute of the constitut

could deal with Porto Rico and the same legic applies to the Philippines without regard to the limitations of the Constitutes. This is one of the most important, denote the most important, decisions ever rendered by the cour. It not only declares that Congress is greater than the Constitution which created it the creature greater than the creature but it denies the necessity for a written Contained. said a spectator to the mounted man as the carriage drove away.

Indir't realize at first that it was a wedding coach, said the policeman. "Anyway, they ought to know better than to make a dumping ground of the Riverside Drive."

A Good Tuning-Up for the Constitution.

Baistot. June 1.—This afternoon the Constitution had probably the best tuning-up spin she has had since she was launched. In a sail of about two hours in the lower bay she showed up well in footing and also in beating back to windward.

Intermation Concerning Houses to Let and other matters of Interest on Brooklyn Real Estate is published in to-day's SUN, page 12.—Adv.

In a sail of not of the Constitution of the Republicans and congress in an artempt to change the form of our Covertment, but there yet remains an appeal to the people. The election of 1900 did not decide this question, for the Republicans denied that they favored imperialism, but they can no longer. They must now admit their repudication of Independence."

Intermation Concerning Houses to Let and other matters of Interest on Brooklyn Real Estate is published in to-day's SUN, page 12.—Adv.

CLEVELAND'S SMALLPOX CASES. Health Authorities of Lake Cities Said to Be

Contemplating Drastie Action. Tolebo, June 1 -A sensation has been sprung in Ohio over a public statement the health Commissioner of Buffalo, He says there was recently a secret meeting of the Health authorities of five of the chief cities on the lakes, generally understood to be Toledo, Chicago, Toronto, Buffalo and Detroit, at Cleveland, when a demand for better smallpox sanitation in Cleveland was made.

Cleveland has had this year nearly one thousand cases and Buffalo, in view of her big show, is alarmed. It is suggested that a strict quarantine be demanded at Cleveland and that for a time no trains be permitted to stop and land or take on passengers there and that the same precautions he arranged with regard to the steamboats. The authorities of Cleveland are said to be very much wrought up over the possi-

bility of a general demand for such action.

WHERE IS MARCEL LAURANT? Bright Boy Who Speaks Three Languages Run-Away From Home.

Marcel Laurant, only son of Max K. Laurant, ran away from his home, 1185 Washing ton avenue in The Bronx, two weeks ago yesterday. Marcel is 15 years old. His father is chief foreign correspondent for the banking house of Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co. of 25 Broad street

When Mr. Laurant left home on the morning of May 18 he told his son certain things he wanted him to do during the day. When the father returned in the afternoon he found that Marcel had not done one of the things he was told to do. Thereupon Mr. Laurant said that the boy should be immediately put to bed. Marcel heard the decree and waited for no amendments or additions to it He saw that the door leading from the dining

He saw that the door leading from the dining room to the back yard was open. Through it he went like a shot, vanited the fence along the south side of the garden and sprinted down Washington arenue.

He didn't return for dinner and his mether began to worry and his father to grow more angry. After dinner, his father went to the corner of Third avenue and 164th street on an errand. At the corner he caught sight of Marcel on the opposite side of the avenue, running north. Mr. Laurent gave chase. The boy dodged into a stableyard, and, although the father searched the vicinity for a long time, he got no trace of his son. The next morning little Anita Laurent, who is four or five years younger than her brother, went to the drug store near the corner of 167th street and Third avenue, and on the corner she saw Marcel. She told her brother that he ought to go home right away. Marcel walked with his sister as far as the drug store and told her he had slept in a stable all night, that he was very cold and hungry and that Anita should go home, get his overcoat and hand it to him over the garden fence. Then he would go back to the drug store and wait while she delivered his ultimatum to his father the terms of which were that he would return home at once, if the father would faithfilly promise not to punish him. Marcel said he would wait outside the store while his sister did her errand.

When Anita came out Marcel was no-

sister did her errand.
When Anita came out Marcel was noere in sight. That was the last any of
a family saw him and now they are all
oken-hearted over his continued absence
to precinct alarms and a general elarm have

was found.

The boy speaks English, French and German with about equal fluency and with remarkable correctness. He would have passed from the grammar school he was attending to the high school this spring, standing second in his class. He has a rare gift for drawing and a liking for mechanics, and it was his father's intention to send him, as soon as the lad was ready, to a technical school to study electrical and mechanical engineering.

ATLANTIC YACHTS IN GOOD BREEF E Winners Credited With Points to Count for Series Prize.

The Atlantic Yacht Club held a race yes terday for yachts enrolled in clubs of the Yacht Racing Association of Gravesend Bay. It was the first regatta of the clubs in this new assoleation and in addition to the regular prizes the winners were credited with points which count for the series prize

offered in each class. There was a good breeze from the southeast and the yachts made good time over the courses.

At 3 o'clock the preparatory signal was hoisted on the big staff in front of the clubhouse and five minutes latter the 30-footers were sent off. These were the Akista and

hoisted on the big staff in front of the clubhouse and five minutes latter the 30-footers were each off. These were the Akista and Titania. The Akista led across the line and on the reach to buov No. 12, which was the first mark, she pulled away from the Titania. It was a run with booms to port to the next mark, which was off fort Hamilton, and the Akista increased her lead. Then it was a beat to a buoy off the Brooklyn Yacht Club house and a close fetch to the home mark. This course was sailed twice over or eleven miles altogether and the Akista won by 9 minutes 36 seconds.

The second division was started at 3:10 o'clook and the yachts crossed the line well bunched. They sailed to Fort Hamilton, then to the Brooklyn Yacht Club and then home. This course was sailed twice over, making seven miles altogether. The Sons and Dance, with a new suit of sails, made the best time. The Wraith, owned by Calvin Tomkins, met the Mink, a new yacht, and led all around the course. The Peanut, a new one in Class R, defeated the Pebble in the closest race of the day, winning by 34 seconds. The Elise, a new catboat, and the Squaw, a new yacht in Class N, both made good records in their classes. The table follows: SLOOPS—CLASS M, 30 TO 85 FEBT—START, 3:08 This course was sailed twice over delven miles altogether and the Akista won by a minutes 36 seconds.

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SLOOPS-CLASS Q. 18 TO 21 FEET-START, 3:10. Wraith, Calvin Tomkins 4 41 11 1 31 11 Wink, W. A. Barstow 4 47 42 1 37 42 SLOOPS -CLASS R. UNDER 18 PRET-START, 3:10. CATBOATS-CLASS T, 12 TO 25 FEET-START, 3:10. Qui Vive, George Freetis....... 4 35 35 1 26 35 CATBOATS-CLASS V. 18 TO 21 FRET-START, 5:10.

New Jersey Schoolboys Compete for Championship Honors.

ELIZABETH June 1.-The sixth annual New Jersey Intercholastic championship games took place this afternoon on the Pingry school grounds. The weather was delightful and over 500 friends of the scholars of the Montelair Military Academy, Stevens School, Newark Academy, East Orange School, Pingry School, Montclair Eigh School and Newark High School cheered and waved decisions of the Supreme Court In part it flags and banners when their favorites won, E. J. Wendell, N. Y. A. C., was referee. The

gard to the limitations of the Constitution as is one of the most important, if not the estimportant, decisions ever rendered by the estimation with the constitution which created at it denies the necessity for a written Constitution. The decision in effect declares that the copie are not the source of power it decision in effect declares that the copie are not the source of power it decision in effect declares that the copie are not the source of power it decision in effect declares that the copie are not the source of power it decision in effect declares that the copie are not the source of power it decision. M. H. S., second. F. E. Schiner, Jr., N. A., with J. The desired in the consent of governed as a sealist the foundations of the Republic is powers from the consent of governed as a sealist the foundations of the Republic in decisions the rendered by the estimate of the rendered by the rendered by the estimate of the rendered by the rendered b

DR. AMENT TALKS ON LOOT.

MAKES SOME ADMISSIONS AND AGAIN DEFENDS HIMSELF.

Time for "Ethereal Virtue" -Says Wana DETROIT Mich., June 1.-The Rev. Dr. W. viewed here last night. This question was asked of him:

years to my knowledge, and probably always will be. There is little use in denving these lies, but nevertheless I am fighting the slanderers with all my strength and am in the right trim for it. Furthermore, we have a man who will put up the money to fight the people who persist in these false reports to the end and that is the merchant prince, John Wanamaker of Philadelphia and New York. He is · Presbyterian and to my knowledge has offered money for this purpose.

against Mark Twain and all the publishers who printed his misrepresentation of facts. Webb C. Hayes is another man I am after. am going to Tremont, Ohio, to find him. In the purchase of Chinese goods he made from the missionaries he beat us down to the last dollar, then talked scandalously about

But missionaries in Pekin have shown articles of great value that were admittedly

"Where the missionaries took and bought things," said Dr. Ament, "I believe it was done with the best of motives. Every one predicted a famine when we got out of the siege, and it behooved us to make money some way. I think myself and some others can be excused if we converted the goods we found in the places we took possession of into

found in the places we took possession of into cash

"We thought at the time starvation was staring us in the face for the winter, and we prepared for the support of qur native Christians."

"But the army stood ready to supply you free—if need be—or at soldiers' prices for provisions from the commissary department? Supplies were coming in repidly."

"We did not know that in the beginning," said the doctor. "If we had seen this it would have put a different light on things, no doubt."

"Yes, but you kept on selling goods even up to November and December."

No, my public sales were over in September."

mer in Pekin was not a time for ethereal virtue, and I will answer that question like this: One of my native converts named Choo, who had been employed as cook for a wealthy Chinese family of thirteen persons, came to me excitedly and said: Eight of my employer's family have hanged themselves in their own house when the allied troops enteredPekin, and more than 100 Chinese are in the palace looting.

and stopped the performance just as the here stepped on the boards because the hall

come Antique. To buy where only highest grades are made or sold is certainty. Rich Antique Rugs—worth a day's jour-

Quoted as Saying That Last Summer Was Not a maker Is Standing by Him - Would Like to Sue Mark Twain-After Webb Hayes. S. Ament of the American Board was inter-

"No, positively no," said the doctor. "The missionaries have been slandered for twenty

"I feel very much like bringing an action

The doctor then wanted to talk as to the meaning of the word "loot." He objected to the word being used in connection with the

missionaries.

"Did you yourself take anything from any premises or person except what you found in the palace of the Manchu Prince, which you took possession of and which now is the home of your mission in Pekin?"

"Well," said the doctor, slowly, "last summer in Pekin was not a time for ethereal virtue, and I will answer that question like this: One

looting.

"I went over there and did take three carloads of ciothing. The Chinese kept on taking goods while I took the three loads. They consisted of clothing and 100 taels (\$70) in silver. I gave the silver back to the survivors of this unfortunate family and the clothing I gave to my native converts, for they were in great need.

"Were the bodies of the eight suicides in the house when you took the goods?"

"Who buried them?"

"Iden't know"

"In regard to the fine silk and fur gar ments accumulated in such large quantities by the wealthy Chinese, they never make any practical use of them," said the dootor.

"They don't wear them at all and don't get them for that purpose. They simply burn them when a relative dies, because they believe the garment by the process of burning goes to the spirit land and the dead will have something to wear there. The poorer classes of Chinese burn old paper when their relatives die. So they must be content with paper clothes in the spirit world:

"Did you buy any silver from soldiers or Chinese at 'loot' prices, as they say in China?"

"Two Russian soldiers guarded my gate for I was in the Russian quarter. From these I bought some silver sycee."

"Did your native Christians speculate in the so-called loot?"

"Yes they did and some of them made considerable, and why should not they? They needed it hadly."

"Mr. Rogers, an American speculator in cot, whose home is in Shanghal, lived at your "Who buried them?"

They needed it badly.

"Mr. Rogers an American speculator in oot, whose home is in Shanghai, lived at your house during his operations, did he not?"

"Yes, but he bought his stuff all around. The money was furnished him by Mr. Ragsdale, the American Consul at Tientsin, for I trusted him for some of the goods I sold him on Mr. Ragsdale's account.

"Now. Doctor, a great deal has been said about the indemnities you collected in your expeditions outside of Pekin.

"Four, I think."

and stopped the performance just as the here stepped on the boards because the hall has no theatrical license.

When the Committee of Arrangements engaged the hall its members represented that the performance was in henor of the birth of an infant daughter to the Queen of Italy. An advertising circular stated that the money raised would be devoted to buying a present for the Queen. But when the audence began to come in the proprietor of the hall noticed that every one wore a botton in honor of Bresci, the assassin of King Humbert. The committee wore Bresci buttons, two Becoming suspicious, he telephoned to Glovanni Branchi, the Italian Consul-General, about the matter.

Mr Branchi notified Police fleadquarters that the Reds were going to do something in Clarendon Hall and Capt. Diamend of the Fifth street station was told to send a detail of men there.

In the meantime Anarchists began to arrive from all directions. The "Right of Existence" group of Paterson was well represented, as were also the "Group Humanity," the "End of Life" and other groups with more sonorous names.

The curtain went up and as the here stepped out before the footlichts Capt Diamond and a number of uniformed policemen appeared. The here turned pale and some of the Anarchists locked as if they were about to stampede from the hall, but the captain held up his hand in token of peace. He had found that the place had not a theatrical license.

"The play must stop," he said. The Committee of Arrangements pleaded with him, but he said the law must be obeyed.

It was finally agreed that the performers men asked.

It was finally agreed that the performers men asked.

It was finally agreed that the performers

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A Sale: Porto Rican Hats.

in mixed colorings-blues, greens, yel-

For coaching, seaside 7 00 and country wear. No two alike. Formerly \$2.00.

COURT ENJOINS STRIKERS.

DECLARES INDEPENDENCE Perpetual Injunction Issued Against a Labor NATIONAL METAL TRADES ASSOCIA-

DATON, Ohio, June 1.-The strikers here TION TO THE UNIONS. to-day were badly worsted in a decision by Judge Kumler, who decided the injunction Agreement of 1900. Broken by the Machinists. Declared Votd-Six Main Questions on case of the Dayton Manufacturing Com-Which Arbitration Will Not Be Admitted pany against the Metal Polishers, Buffers, in Future-No Arbitration With Strikers. Platers and Brass Workers' Union No. 5 of Dayton. The suit has been long drawn out The Administrative Council of the National and the unions were glad to reach a con-Metal Trades Association met at Chicago last Tuesday representatives from local clusion, as they have been put to great exmetal trades associations, representing many

> adopted a broad declaration of principles, upon which the association proposes its mempers shall conduct their business for the future. The resolution is as follows: Whereas, The National Metal Trades Association and the International Association of Machinists formally entered into an agreement

sections of the country. At this meeting a

resolution was adopted declaring the agree-

ment with the International Association of

Machinists null and void. There was also

on May 18, 1900, for the express purpose of avoiding strikes and lockouts by arbitrating all disputes between employers and employees; A Sign of a Termination of the Strike in Whareas. It was specifically agreed that pending arbitration there should be no strike A Sign of a Termination of the Strike in Plainfield.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., June 1.—There are signs of a termination of the strike among the machinists of this city. A hundred machinists will return to work at the Aluminum Plate and Press Works Monday morning to Monday morning to Plate and Press Works Monday morning to Plate and Press Works Monday morning to Plate and Press Works Monday morning to Monday morning to Plate and Press Works Monday morning to Plate and Press Works Monday morning to Monday morning to Plate and Press Works Monday morning to Plate and Pl in session in Chicago on this, the twenty-eighth day of May, 1901, that the International Asso-cition of Machinists has wilfully violated its agreement of May 18, 1900, and having made the same null and void, the agreement is no longer binding on the National Metal Trades

J. W. Leary and a committee of the employees.

The agreement is that the machinists return to work on the above terms until an agreement is reached in the other shops. The men will then accept the same schedule adopted by the others whether it be for fifty-four, fifty-five or fifty-six hours a week. By the terms of the agreement the men waive their claim to time and a haif for overtime. Other concessions were made in effecting the settlement. The strikers from the other shops now have hopes that their troubles will soon end and that they will be at work in a short time. Association.
This is the declaration of principles:
We the members of the National Metal
Trades' Association, declare the following
to be our principles, which shall govern us
in our relations with our employees:

asynankers back as far as Throcks. Neck, where the wind hauled to the southwest and made a close fetch to the finish. Oscar Chellors and Harry Stephenson managed the regarda ably and sent the yachts off promptly at noon, one class following and sent the yachts off promptly at noon, one class following and sent the yachts off promptly at noon, one class following and sent the yachts off promptly at noon, one class following and sent the yachts off promptly at noon, one class following and sent the yachts off promptly at noon, one class following and sent the yachts off promptly at noon, one class following and the promptly at noon, one class following and the wind promptly at the yachts of yachts of

but at present Moderate Prices.

Schmitt Brothers,
Two (Cor. 25th St. & 4th Ave.) Two Stores. (40 East 23d St.) Stores.

Two (Sores.) Two Stores. (50 East 23d St.) Stores.

strikes them is the haste with which the American Administration is proceeding, as it has not even received the official resolution of the convention. The Discussion

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Union in Dayton, Ohio.

pense. The decision sustains every

Company by the defendants.

fering with their men

tention made by the plaintiff and forbids

interference of any kind with the business

of employees of the Dayton Manufacturing

entry allowed is the same as that in the fa-

mous Debs case, 158th United States, inso-

far as it is applicable. Other manufacturers

here, who now have this decision as a pre-

cedent, will enjoin the unions from inter-

MACHINISTS GO TO WORK.

A settlement at these works was effected this

The injunction is made perpetual and the

"Unique and Fetching."